Carolina Observer.

L. XI.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY AFTERNOON, SEPTEMBER 20, 1827. [NO. 537.

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tion. Advertisers are requested to state
er of insertions desired, or they will be
till forbid, and charged accordingly.
to the Editor must be post paid.

Office Bank United States,
Fayetteville, 12th September, 1827.

E is hereby given, that this Office will be
ned, *To morrow*, the 14th inst., to the new
House on Hay street, next door above the
Hotel.

J. W. SANDFORD, *Cashier.*
36 3w.

Trust Sale.

dnesday, the 31st day of October next,
er of the Supreme Court of North Caroli-
ill be sold at Public Auction, at the Town
Fayetteville, on a credit of six, twelve, and
months, the purchaser giving bond and se
be approved of by the Court, the following
conveyed to us by Deed of Trust from Ja-
, viz.

Lot of Ground, fronting on Grove and
ts, opposite the Jail.

Lot of Ground on the South side of
street.

o. do. on East side of Ramsay street,
the residence of James B. Ferguson, Esq.

Lots of Ground on the North side of
t, opposite the block of brick buildings at
Point, on which is a Store House, a large
se, and other buildings.

Lot of Ground on the West side of
gh street, with a Stable and some small
ereon.

ry valuable Lot with improvements,
rth side of Hay street, at present occupied
by Mrs. Brown and the Messrs. King.

Lot of Ground on the South side of
and back of the last mentioned Lot, well
for Warehouses, being near the centre of

Lot of Ground on the East side of
h street, near H. G. Nelson's Lot.

Lot of Ground on the East side of
eet, being part of Lands formerly Robert

Lot of Ground on the North side of
eek, fronting on Hillsborough and Moore
nd back of David D. Salmon's field.

Lot of Ground on the East side of
street, purchased of David Hay, Esq.

Lot fronting on Hillsborough, Water
son streets, purchased of David Hay.

ther particulars as to the description of the
and terms, will be made known at the sale.

AARON LAZARUS, } *Trustees.*
DUNCAN MAC RAE, }

eville, 12th September, 1827. 36 5w.

THE MONKEY.

he Life of Wm. McGee, Weaver, in Hamilton, Scotland.

think that in a' nature there's a mair
ur cratur than a monkey. I mak this
frae being witness to an extraordi-
nt that took place in Hamilton, 3 or
after my never-to-be-forgotten battle
Brecks. Some even gaed the length
that it was to the full more curiouser
affair, in sae far as the principal
er in the ae case was a rational man,
in the ither he was only a bit ape.
ks may talk as they like about mon-
and cry them down for being stupid
schievous, I fae ane will no gang that
Whatever they may be on the score
chief, there can be nae doubt, that,
as gumption is concerned, they are
ommon; and for wit and fun, they
eat ony man black and blue. In
dinna think that monkeys are beasts
hae a half notion that they were just
ry men that canna, or rather that
speak, in case they be made to work
er folk, instead of leading a life of i-

to the point: I ance had a monkey,
the drollest looking deevils ye ever
He was gayan big for a monkey, and
ry a' ower, except his face and his
ities, which had a degree of bareness
them, and were nearly as saft as a la-
of. Weel, what think ye I did wi'
estie? Odds, man, I dressed him like
and man, and put a kilt upon him,
ang-tailed red coat, and a blue ban-
ich for security's sake I tied, woman-
low his chin, wi' twa bits of yellow
I not only did this, but I learnt him
upon his twa hinder legs, and to car-
tick in his right hand, when he
, the better to support him in his
inations. He was for a' the world
ree man in kilts—sae much sae that
lengary the great Heeland chieftain,
ppened to be at Hamilton on a visit
uke, saw him by chance, he swore
powers, that he was like ane of the
Society, and that if I likit he would
or to get him admitted a member of
dy. I thocht at the time Glengarry
in, but I hae since had gude reason
king that he was in real earnest, as
w Brand says that he and the Celts
en like to cut ane anither's throats,
t he micht mean this as an affront
em. However, I maun do Glengar-
justice to say, that had he got my
(that was his name) made a member,
na hae pruved the least witty or
ous of the society, and would hae
e disgrace to the chief's recommen-

am fleeing awa like a shuttle frae
ject on hand. Weel, it turned out in
ner, as ye shall hear. Ane after-
towards the glomin, I was oblegated
a stap doun to the cross, wi' a web
my arm, which I had finished for
Mr. Weft, the muslin manufacturer. By way of frolic, a gayan foolish ane I allow, I brocht Nosey alang wi' me. He had on, as far as ordinar' his Heeland dress, and walkit behint me, wi' the bit sick in his hand, and his tail sticking out frae below his kilt, as if he had been my flunky. It was, after a', a queer sicht, and, as may be supposed, I drew a hail crowd of bairns after me, bawling out, "Here's Willy McGee's monkey," and gi'eing him nuts and gingerbread, and makin' as muckle of the cratur as could be, for Nosey was a great favorite in the town, and every body likit him for his droll tricks and the way he used to grin, and dance and tumble over his head, to amuse them.

On entering Mr. Weft's shop, I found it empty; there wasna a leeving soul within. I supposed he had gane out for a licht; and being gayan familiar with, I took stap ben to the back shop, leaving Nosey in the fore ane. I sat down for twa or three minutes, but nae body made his appearance. At last the front door, which I had ta'en care to shut after me, opened, and I look't to see wha it could be, thinking that, nae doubt, it was Mr. Weft, or his apprentice. It was neither the ane nor the ither, but a strong middle aged, red faced Heelandman, wi' specks on, and wi' a kilt and a bannet, by a' the world like my monkey's. Now, what think ye Nosey was about a' this time? He was sittin' behind the counter upon the lang three-lgegit stool that stood fornent Mr. Weft's desk, and was turning over the leaves of his leger wi' a look which, for auld fashioned sagaciousness, was wonderfu' to behold. I was sae tickled at the sicht that I paid no sort of attention to the Heelandman, but continued looking frae the back shop at Nosey, laughing a' the time in my sleeve—for I jealoused that some queer scene would take place between the twa.—And I wasna far wrang, for the stranger, taking out a pound frae his spleuchan, handed it over to the monkey, and speered at him, in his droll norlan dialect, if he could change a note. When I heard this I thocht I would hae lauched outright; and nathing but sheer curiosity to see how the thing would end, made me keep my gravity. It was plain that Donald had ta'en Nosey for ane of his ain countrymen—and the thing after a' wasna greatly to be wondered at, and that for three reasons:

Firstly, the shop was rather darkish.

Secondly, the Heelandman had on specks, as I hae just said; and it was likely on this account that he was rather short-sighted; and

Thirdly, Nosey, wi' his kilt, and bannet, and red coat, was, to a' intents and purposes, as much like a human creatur as a monkey could weel be.

Nae sooner, then, had he got the note, than he opened it out, and lookit at it wi' his wee glowrin' restless een, as if to see that it wasna a forgery. He then shook his head like a doctor, when he's no very sure what's wrang wi' a person, but wants to mak' it appear that he kens a' about it—and continued in this style till the Heelandman's patience began to get exhausted.

"Can ye no shange the note, old shentleman?" quo' Donald. Nosey gi'ed his head another shake, and lookit uncommon wise.

"Is the note no good, sir? spak the Heelandman, a second time; but the cratur, instead of answering him, only gi'ed anither of his wise shakes, as much as to say, "I'm no very sure about it." At this Donald lost temper. "If the note doesna please ye, sir," quo' he, 'I'll thank ye to gie me it back again, and I'll gang to some ither place.' And he stretchit out his hand to take haud o't, when my frien' wi' the tail, lifting up his stick, lent him sic a whack owe the fingers as made him pu' back in the twinkling of an ee.

"Got tamn ye, ye auld scoundrel," said the man; "do ye mean to take my money frae me?" And he lifted up a rung big eneuch to fell a stot, and let flee at the monkey; but Nosey was ower quick for him, and jumping aside, he lichted on a shelf before ane could say Jock Robinson. Here he rowed up the note, like a baw in his hand, and put it into his coat pouch like ony rational creatur. Not only this, but he mockit the Heelandman by a' manner of means, shooting out his tongue at him, spitting at him, and girning at him, wi' his queer and outlandish physiognomy. Then he would tak his tail in his twa hands, and wag it at Donald, and steeking his nieves, he would seem to threaten him wi' a leatherin'. A'thegither he was desperate impudent, and eneuch to try the patience of a saunt, no to speak o' a hetbluided Heelandman. It was good for sair een to see how Donald behavit on this occasion. He raged like one demented, misca'ing the monkey beyond measure, and swearing as mony Gaelic aiths as micht hae sair'd an ordinar man for a twalmonth. During this time, I never steer'd a foot, but keepit keeking frae the back shop upon a' that was ganging on. I was highly delighted; and jealousing that Nosey was ower suple to be easily catched, I had nae apprehension for the event, and remained snug in my birth to see the upshot.

In a short time in comes Mr. Weft, wi' a piece of lowing paper in his hand, that he had got frae the next door to licht the shop; and no sooner did Donald see him than he ax'd him for his note.

"What note, honest man?" said Mr. Weft.

"Got tamn," quo' Donald, "the note the auld scoundrel, your grandfather, stole frae me."

"My grandfather!" answered the ither, wi' amazement. "I am thinking, honest man, ye hae had a glass ower muckle. My grandfaither has been dead for saxteen years, and I ne'er heard tell till now that he was a fief."

"Weel, weel, then,' quo' the Heelandman, "I don't care naething about it. If he's no your grandfaither, he'll be your faither, or your brither, or your cousin."

"My faither, or my brither, or my cousin!" repeated Mr. Weft, "I maun tell ye plainly, frien', that I hae neither faither, nor brither, nor cousin of ony description, on this side of the grave. I dinna understand ye, honest man, but I reckon that ye hae sat ower lang at the whisky, and my advice to ye is to step awa hame and sleep it aff."

At this speech the Heelandman lost a' patience, and lookit so awfully fairce, that ance or twice I was on the nick of coming forrit, and explaining how matters really stood; but curiosity keepit me chained to the back shop, and I just thocht I would bide awee, and see how the affair was like to end.

"Pray, wha are you sir?" said Donald, putting his hands in his sides, and looking through his specs upon Mr. Weft, like a deevil incarnit. "Wha are you, sir, that daur speak to me in this manner?"

"Wha am I?" said the ither, drapping the remnant of the paper which was burnin' close to his fingers, "I am Saunders Weft, manufacturer in Hamilton, that,s what I am."

"And I am Tonald Campbell, piper's sister's son to his Grace the great grand Tuke of Argyle," thundered out the Heelandman, wi' a voice that was fearsome to hear.

"And what about that?" quo' Mr. Weft, rather snappishly, as I thoct. "If ye were the great grand Duke of Argyle himsell' as ye ca' him, I'll not permit you to kick up a dust in my shop."

"Ye scoundrel," said Donald, seizing Mr. Weft by the throat, and shaking him till he tottered like an aspen leaf, "div ye mean to speak ill of his grace the Tuke of Argyle?" And he gied him anither shake—then, laying haud of his nose, he swore that he would pu't as lang as a cow's tail, if he didna that instant restore him his lost property. At this sicht I began to grew a' ower, and now saw the needcessity of stapping ben, and saving my employer frae farther damage, bodily and itherwise. Nae sooner had I made my appearance than Donald let go his grip of Mr. Weft's nose, and the latter, in a great passion, cried out, "William M'Gee, I tak ye to witness what I hae sufferit frae this bluid thirsty Heelandman! It's no to be endured in a Christian country. I'll hae the law of him, that I will. I'll be whuppit but I'll hae amends, although it costs me twenty pounds!"

"What's the matter?" quo' I, pretending ignorance of the haill concern. What, in the name of Nebuchadnezzar, has set ye thegither by the lugs?" Then Mr. Weft began his tale, how he had been collared and weel nigh tarappled in his ain shop;—then the ither tauld how in the first place Mr. Weft's grandfather, as he ca'ed Nosey, had stolen his note, and how, in the second place, Mr. Weft himself had insulted the great grand Tuke of Argyle. In a word, there was a desperate kick up between them, the ane threeping that he would tak the law of the ither immediately. Na, in this respect Donald gaed the greatest lengths, for he swore that, rather than be defeat, he wad carry his cause to the House of Lords, although it cost him thretty pounds sterling. I now saw it was time to put in a word.

"Houts-touts, gentlemen," quo' I, "what's the use of a' this clishmaclaver? Ye've baith gotten the wrang sow by the lug, or my name's no William McGee. I'll wager ye a penny-piece, that my monkey Nosey is at the bottom of the business."

Nae sooner had I spoken the word, than the twa, looking round the shop, spied the beastie sitting upon the shelf, grinning at them, and putting out his tongue, and wiggle-waggling his walking stick over his left elbow, as if he had been playing upon the fiddle. Mr. Weft at this apparition set up a loud lauch; his passion left him in a moment, when he saw the ridiculous mistake that the Heelandman had fa'en into, and I thocht he would hae bursted his sides wi' even-down merriment. At first Donald lookit desperate angry, and, judging frae the way he was twisting about his mouth and rowing his een, I opined that he intended some deadly skaith to the monkey. But his gude sense, of which Heelandmen are no a'tegither destitute, got the better of his anger, and he roared and lauched like the very mischief. Nor was this a', for nae sooner had he began to lauch, than the monkey did the same thing, and held its sides in precisely the same manner, imitating his actions, in the most amusin' way imaginable. This only set Donald a lauching mair than ever, and when he lifted up his nieve, and shook it at Nosey in a good humoured way, what think ye that the cratur did? Odds man, he took the note frae his pouch, where it lay rowed up like a ba', and, papping it at Donald, hit him as fairly upon the nose, as if it hae been shot out of a well aimed musket. There was nae resisting this. The haill three, or rather the haill four, for Nosey joined us, set up a loud lauch, and the Heelandman's was the loudest of a', showing that he was really a man of sense, and could take a joke as weel as his neighbours.

When the lauchin' had a wee subsided, Mr. Campbell, in order to show that he had nae ill will to Mr. Weft, ax'd his pardon for the rough way he had treated him, but the worthy manufacturer wadna hear o't. "Houts, man," quo' he, "dinna say a word about it. It's a mistak a' thegether, and Solomon himsell, ye ken, whiles gaed wrang." Whereupon the Heelandman bought a Kilmarnock nightcap, price eleven pence happenny, frae Mr. Weft, and paid him part of the very note that brocht on the ferly I hae just been relating. But his gude wull didna end here, for he insisted on takin' us a'—Nosey among the lave—to the nearest public, where he gi'ed us a friendly glass, and we keepit tawking about monkeys, and what not, in a manner at ance edifying and amusing to hear.

Give not unnecessary pain to any man, but study the happiness of all.

A writer in the Hillsborough Recorder, over the signature of "Florian," gives the following advice to a young lady just married. We hope our fair readers, (as well those who expect to be as those who are already married,) will thank us for copying it.

My Dear Eliza,—I address you as I always have done, notwithstanding you are now married. You ask me "what shall I do to be happy?" I will tell you in a few words: for although our duties be numerous, the observance of a few leading precepts will lead us to the discharge of all of them. In this consists the great excellence of christian morality; a morality which was to regulate the whole duty of man, and yet is summed up in "fearing God and keeping his commandments, loving our neighbors as ourselves, and doing unto others as we wish others would do unto us." These precepts apply to every department of life, and I hope your heart has been trained to their influence. But you do not ask me to instruct you in the general principles of moral duty; you ask me to furnish to you a course of conduct for your present condition of life, to tell you how a married woman should act to render herself, her husband and her family happy.

Perfect happiness is not to be found in this world. It is folly to expect it, and I caution you not to cherish hopes upon this point which Providence forbids to be realized. This life is one of trial and discipline to our virtue and our feelings, preparatory to a state of better existence hereafter; but while it is our duty not to hope for a happiness which is denied to us, it is no less our duty to strive to obtain that which is within our reach. Yet how few there be, that strive to obtain even that!

The happiness of a married life principally depends upon the good sense of the husband. A woman is subject to a thousand weaknesses, which, in despite of all her religion and philosophy, will affect her temper and conduct. If a husband be a stranger to the weaknesses of your sex, or too perverse to learn them, if he be peevish or irritable, if he aggravate where he should soothe, repulse where he should caress, find fault where he should approve or remain silent, the chances of happiness either for himself or his wife will be few indeed. Your husband is young, but he is well disposed, and has a good share of discretion. He will soon learn his duty; he will soon learn how he ought to act, not only in general, but upon trying occasions; and I think you may consider yourself safe upon that score. You wish to know how *you* ought to act. I will tell you in this and in a few other letters which I shall address to you.

In the first place, let it be the constant object of your life to make yourself appear lovely in the eyes of your husband. You must bear in mind that there is a difference between the qualities which render a woman *estimable*, and those which render her *lovely;* and that men marry from love, and not from esteem. Your husband will esteem you for your good sense, your prudence, your faithful discharge of the duties of a wife, your patience, fortitude, resignation: but he will love you for something very different from all these; a something which exists in feeling, and which language knows not how to express. There is a mysterious sympathy between lovers, which will for ever remain unintelligible; but what constitutes loveliness in a woman, is an enquiry which you ought to make. It is impossible to enumerate every ingredient in this delicate compound. Purity of character is the foundation of it; and so far as regards a married woman at least, it must be supported by qualities and virtues which are the objects of esteem; for without esteem, love will not last. Let me draw your attention to a few particulars which are indispensable. They relate to your person, your dress and your manners.

As to your person, you cannot alter your features, it is true; you cannot make your person other than nature has formed it; but you can at all times be neat and decent in your appearance. Cleanliness is at the head of those qualities which render a woman lovely: if necessary before marriage it is indispensable afterwards. Love and disgust cannot exist together; and the woman who is inattentive to the cleanliness of her person or dress, will certainly lose in part if not altogether, the love of her husband, if he be a man of any taste or refinement. Neither the beauty of Venus nor the wisdom of Minerva will compensate for the want of cleanliness in a woman.

As to your dress, let it be neat, conformable with the existing fashion, and suited to your station in life. If you be poor, you can still wear clean clothes. Avoid expensiveness in dress, let your fortune be what it may. A rich dress may attract admiration and gratify your vanity; but it will not increase the love of your husband. Be careful never to let your husband see you in your *dishabille.*

As to your manners, let them be free and easy, polite and clear of affectation. Treat your husband uniformly with politeness, and give to him your entire confidence. But this will not justify him in reading your letters, nor you in reading his. You should not read his letters, although they lie open on his table; and if he be an honorable man, he will rather pluck out his right eye than read yours, unless you hand them to him to read. Farewell.

FLORIAN.

Be envious of no man, and avoid being out of temper, or thy life will pass in misery.

Thames Tunnel.—On Saturday afternoon the Tunnel was lighted up again, for the first time since the irruption of the river, and the public admitted; at least, those who were fortunate enough to apply. Several ladies walked up the arch-way, and the effect was most interesting and imposing. The workmen now can walk up to the shield, there being no water remaining in the Tunnel; and perhaps, to those who had the opportunity of witnessing the work formerly in progress, it will be a good description to say, that the only difference perceptible is in the absence of that extreme neatness and order that appeared before to pervade every part of it. As the shield is approached, the road and pathway become muddy; and we are informed that the last few feet are not yet thoroughly cleared of the filth and gravel that the irruption of the river brought with it. The shield we are informed is again in perfect order; and the prosecution of this great undertaking will now proceed as it did before the accident, so soon as the remaining mud and gravel are cleared away. In the struggle, therefore, between Brunel and the Thames, Mr. B. has triumphed; and the difficulty of stopping the hole is at length surmounted, by the simple expedient of filling it with clay bags and gravel.

Apologue.—By the learned Geneva.—"The fox," says he, "once came near a fine garden, where he beheld lofty trees laden with fruit that charmed the eye. Such a beautiful sight, added to his natural greediness, excited in him the desire of possession. He fain would taste the forbidden fruit, but a high wall stood between him and the object of his wishes. He went about in search of an entrance, and at last found an opening in the wall; but it was too small for his body. Unable to penetrate, he had recource to his usual cunning. He fasted three days, and became sufficiently reduced to crawl through the small aperture. Having effected an entrance, he carelessly roved about in this delightful region; making free with its delightful produce, and feasting on its most rare and delicious fruit. He staid for some time, and glutted his appetite; when a thought struck him that it was possible he might be observed; and in that case, he should pay dearly for the enjoyed pleasure. He therefore retired to the place where he had entered, and attempted to get out; but to his great consternation he found his endeavours vain. He had by indulgence grown so fat and plump, that the same space would no more admit him. "I am in a fine predicament," said he to himself. "Suppose the master of the garden were now to come and call me to account, what would become of me? I see my only chance of escape is to fast and half starve myself." He did so with great reluctance; and after suffering hunger for three days, he with difficulty made his escape. As soon as he was out of danger, he took a farewell view of the garden, the scene of his delight and trouble; and thus addressed it; "Garden! garden! thou art indeed charming and delightful, thy fruits are delicious and exquisite; but of what benefit art thou to me? What have I now for all my labor and cunning? Am I not as lean as I was before?"

It is even so with man. Naked comes he into the world—naked must he go out of it; and of all his toils and labour, he can carry nothing with him save the fruits of his righteousness.

Dublin Theatre.—Modesty.—A curious scene occurred on Wednesday night, which has not been noticed in the reports of the performances. The Opera of *Guy Mannering* was acted. Miss C——— played *Julia Mannering*, and sung her songs horribly out of tune. In the duet "Now hope, now fear," her screaming was more discordant than the notes of a peacock. The audience laughed, and Braham tittered. The lady became enraged, and the audience became more funny. At length, her fury rose to such a pitch, that hissing superseded the less angry manifestation of dislike. She darted forward, and commanded the orchestra to cease, and addressed the audience in the following:—"To one of my sex it is painful to be obliged to address an audience; but my natural timidity—(loud laughter)—aye, to be sure, my delicacy—increased laughter)—on this occasion, shall not prevent me. I have been now for 2 years endeavoring to please you, and I have not succeeded. (Hear, hear.)—You are hard to be pleased, I shall leave you—cries from the gallery, 'Ah! don't;—leave us a lock of your hair for a keep sake!')—I shall leave you—I quit you this moment forever—aye, for ever!" The lady strutted off, and shouts of laughter and hissing accompanied her retirement. She did not appear afterwards.

The Croup.—For this disorder, so fatal to children, M. Bretonneau, a medical man at Tours, who has long made the subject his study, appears to have at length discovered a certain cure. It consists in blowing alum powder into the throat of the child by means of an instrument which M. Bretonneau has invented for the purpose. In some cases, two or three repetitions of this treatment are sufficient; in others, five or six are necessary. Numerous children, who were rapidly falling victims to this frightful disorder, after the exhibition of the antiphlogistic and o[ther] supposed remedies, have been cured b[y] M. Bretonneau.

From the Raleigh Register.

CARLTON—Number 2.

We have been accustomed to consider Canals as the cheapest means of communication and conveyance through the interior of a country. At present an opinion is pretty well established by experience in Great Britain and our own country, where trial has been made in the greatest extent and perfection, that the Railroad is on many accounts superior, and ought to be preferred. The evidence now within our power is fortunately so full and conclusive, that to have our doubts removed, we need only to examine it for ourselves. After the failures and disappointments which North Carolina has suffered in her past efforts, we shall at least have learned the valuable lesson, to enquire faithfully and arrive at a full knowledge, before an application of the public funds. By a small expenditure properly directed in the employment of an Engineer, such as may be easily had in the United States, before commencing a public work, every thing relating to it may be estimated and fully ascertained to the satisfaction of all. This is the mode of doing such business, now practised in other States and other parts of the world, where works of this kind are carried on. Such men as Judge Wright, James Geddes and many others who have been long proved to possess practical skill and integrity in their profession as Civil Engineers, are at any time attainable upon proper enquiry, and a reasonable compensation for their services. Nor should a single step be taken in commencing any work, until it is completely determined what are the terms, what are the means, and what are the advantages. We have had enough of precipitation, of unqualified undertakers, of schemes heedlessly commenced and then deserted in a half finished state, and altogether enough of wasted supplies. This unfortunate mode of prosecuting plans of public improvement is rarely if ever witnessed in other countries, and there is not the least necessity for it here.

In the remarks now to be made, the object is to show in what respects Railroads are preferable to Canals.

1. It is obvious that in determining the course of a canal we must be continually hampered by the necessity of carrying it where there will be at all times a sure and sufficient supply of water. This occasions the meandering of canals along the banks of rivers, and leading them to intersect streams at proper places, so that their length is extended far more than would be necessary, could this circumstance so essential to *them* be wholly set aside. It is not possible to give any general rule for determining the proportion of the whole line of a canal, necessarily lost with a view to securing the proper quantity of water. It must differ according to the circumstances of every case. Perhaps, however, it would not be extravagant to say, with regard to canals of much extent, that at least one-fourth, if not one-third, is likely to be added by this single object. It was estimated by the United States Engineers, that a Canal from Pittsburg in Pennsylvania, to pass by Washington to Baltimore, must be three hundred and ninety miles in length. By the same report, a Railroad from Baltimore to the Ohio, need not be more than two hundred and fifty miles. In this instance the Railway is only five-eighths of the Canal in length. In this distance of 390 miles by a Canal, one hundred and forty miles are saved by resorting to the Railroad. An exactly similar difference will evidently not apply in other examples, but this is one to show what an excess in length, and consequently of expense, is sometimes incurred by a Canal on account of water, beyond what is necessary to a Railroad. Let us remember too that such a difference has its effects, not only in the first construction and expense of a Canal, but in all travelling and transportation upon it, and in the maintenance of it in repair through all future time.* It ought not to be omitted also, that when the repairing of a Canal becomes necessary, it is far more difficult, expensive, and interrupting to business, than that of a Railroad.

2. It is proved by experience, that upon an average of one mile with another, a Railroad is less costly in its construction than a Canal. It is found in England, and there is reason to believe that it will apply no less in this country, that the expense of making a Canal is two or three times that of a Railroad. The excavation, or removal of earth or rocks for the former is much greater than for the latter. The iron necessary is far less costly than we are apt to suppose, as will appear when something farther shall be said upon the materials of public works, and the expense attending them. And let it be considered that a lock cannot be properly completed of substantial and durable materials for less than eight or ten thousand dollars, while the means of passing from one level to another by inclined planes or otherwise on a Railroad are easily provided, in comparison with locks.

3. At least as large a burden, or as many tons can be transported in the same time, and by the same force, upon a Railroad as upon a Canal. On this as well as every other article of this enumeration of advantages in favor of the Railroad, evidence will hereafter be given to the satisfaction of every man who would ingenuously and diligently inquire into this most important and interesting subject. It has been common to remark, and it has been until lately received as a maxim, that conveyance by water must always be less expensive than conveyance by land.—This did continue true till by the perfection now attained in the construction of roads and carriages, it is no longer correct in a comparison of Railroads and Canals. Let it be considered that by firmness and solidity of construction in Railroads, burden to any amount may be carried upon them without damage to the road, and by the evenness and level of the iron rails, and the smoothness and perfection of make in the iron wheels that run upon them, there comes to be less resistance from friction to the carriage, than from the water of the Canal to the boat that passes through it. From these two circumstances together, it must result, that the same horse power will be able to carry even more upon a Railroad, than upon a Canal. It is entreated of the reader not to imagine that this is romancing, or that it is said to answer a purpose. The correct comparison of advantages between these methods of transportation for produce and merchandize, and the evidence to satisfy our minds, if they be not already satisfied, will be more fully presented hereafter.

4. The expense consequent upon Canals, and forever attending them, in repairing and keeping them in good condition, and in the erection and maintenance of bridges over them, is greater than any such expense necessary to Railroads. When a Canal is made through a country, means must be provided at convenient distances for crossing them, to prevent the communication between one part of a farm or neighborhood from being cut off from another. This brings on a multitude of contracts between the public and the owners of lands along the line of a canal, for making and keeping up bridges through all future time. And if there be any road crossing the site of the Canal, a bridge must be maintained at the public expense forever, that the highways may not be interrupted. This expense of bridges must continue to be levied in perpetuity by tolls upon the Canal, and through all time act as a burden upon the transportation of goods. In regard to Railways these difficulties almost entirely vanish. Men and horses can cross them any where without injury, and all that is necessary for the crossing of wheels is a piece of timber let into the ground along the side of the iron rail, and high enough to prevent the wheels, in passing over it, from touching the rail before it descends upon some little stone pavement laid down upon the other side. In this manner provision is made for any road on which wagons or carriages cross a Railway. I am not aware that the bridges over the great western canal of New York have ever been numbered, but after having passed with personal observation from one end of that Canal to the other, it is conjectured that in the whole distance of three hundred and sixty three miles, the number of bridges is not less than four hundred.—In stating this, it is thought likely to fall short of the reality rather than to exceed it. In these circumstances, convincing evidence must appear, that the maintenance, and repairs, and attendant expenses of Canals must always be greater than are requisite for a Railway.

5. It is much to be apprehended that Canals may render unhealthy the parts of the country along their route. The motion of water in a Canal, if there be any, is exceedingly slow, so as to approach stagnation. This is especially the case in long levels, unless the Canal be made with such ascent as to occasion a current, which, for convenience of navigation, is admitted as little as possible. Even the original rapidity of rivers, where the water is sometimes dashed by falls and agitated by rapids, does not prevent them from producing disease at certain seasons, along their banks and in their vicinity. This effect may be experienced even in northern latitudes, but it is especially to be dreaded and deprecated in a southern climate like ours. No such consequence threatens the inhabitant or the traveller upon a Railroad. It is a primary object in pursuing the line of such a structure to shun as much as possible the intersection of marshes and streams of water.

6. Another circumstance suggested by the peculiar nature of our southern country, gives an advantage to Railroads in comparison with Canals. All our principal rivers originate in the mountains near the western extremity of the state, and have their channels, considered generally, nearly parallel one to another. Hence the land between these rivers, lies in ridges, from the western extremities of the state towards the ocean. These ridges form long levels, without much interruption by streams or vallies. It is upon such ridges, that it is well known some of our best roads are formed. A Railroad laid off by a skillful and practical engineer with reference to this form of our country, would, in all probability, have greater advantages for so long a line as 250 or 300 miles, than nature has bestowed on most other parts of the world. Were a Canal attempted from the same distance in the interior, the long summers of our southern latitude, drying up all our smaller streams, and rendering very precarious, supplies of water even from the larger tributaries, would make it necessary for such a Canal, that it might be fed with certainty, to confine its course to the margin of some main river. Thus it would be perpetually intersecting the deep ravines which occur at small distances along the banks of a principal river. The consequences must be, numerous and large embankments, deep cuttings, bridges or aqueducts, rocky excavations, locks and culverts, all of which are occasions of the heaviest expenses in the completion of Canals. A Railroad along extensive ridges, generally tending towards the point of destination, must be attended with signal advantages in escaping most of these embarrassing obstructions.

7. It is now ascertained that Railways may be constructed with all the necessary strength and firmness, out of wood, at a cost little more than half of that which must be incurred in making them of iron. If this be true in the northern part of our country, it must be eminently so of our own state. The lasting and substantial pine abounding in our low country, and the no less solid oak of the western part, would leave us nothing to desire in compactness, durability, and cheapness of materials. The work, too, would be of a sort that could be executed by our own people, under the direction of an Engineer, as well as by any that could be found in other countries. It is computed that the interest of the money which must be paid for the iron more than for the wooden Railway, is more than sufficient to defray the expense of renewing it, at the time when it shall become necessary. The consequence must be that the latter is the cheaper of the two in the end, and it requires far less of funds for its first accomplishment.

It has appeared then, from the whole comparison here made, that for many reason Railways are preferable to Canals.

1. Canals must generally be much longer than Railways, between the same extreme points. 2. A mile of Railway, even if it be of iron, is less costly than a mile of Canal. 3. As large burdens can be transported with a given power in a given time, upon the one as upon the other. 4. The perennial, that is, the continual expense of maintaining a Canal with bridges and repairs is greater than that which is incident to a Railroad. 5. Canals, especially in a southern climate, may well be dreaded as sources of disease. 6. The face of our State, the parallel courses of our rivers, and the continuous ridges between them, are peculiarly favorable to the Railroad. 7. Railways of wood are scarcely more than half as expensive as those of iron. Their inferior cost then, compared with that of canals, must give them greatly the preference to an economical people contemplating some method of removing their difficulties of commercial intercourse among themselves, and with other parts of the world. CARLTON.

Sept. 8, 1827.

*See "Proceedings of sundry Citizens of Baltimore, convened," &c.

An old woman who lived in one of the midland counties, hearing the bells ring in 1814, inquired the cause. "It's rejoicing for the peace, mistress," said the old farmer, "The peace! O Lord, O Lord, what will this world come to?—What! have they been fighting again?"

A ludicrous incident is mentioned by Sir John Sinclair, in his history of the public revenue, with regard to the "benevolences," as they were termed, exacted by Edward IV. from his richer subjects. An opulent widow, advanced in years, was personally applied to by Edward for her benevolence. She was so much pleased with Edward's person (who was considered the handsomest man of his time,) and the graceful manner in which he made the request, that she immediately answered—"By my troth, for thy lovely countenance, thou shalt have even twenty pounds." This sum was then so very considerable, that the King thought himself bound, in token of his satisfaction, to give the old lady a kiss; who was so much delighted with this unexpected mark of royal favor, that she added twenty pounds to her former donation.

Ingenious Mendicant.—A beggar man, apparently very old, and in great distress, with a child in his arms, came into a public house in the Bridgegate, on Friday evening, and begged alms with great earnestness. A young man in the house at the time, suspecting that he was an impostor, took hold of the child, when immediately the head came off, and discovered it to be made of plaster of paris. After shaking the old man a little, an old wig fell off, and discovered him to be a young man about thirty. He begged very hard to get off without asking damages for the loss of his child and wig, and was turned out of the house.

FOREIGN.

From the N. Y. American, September 8.

IMPORTANT EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The ship United States arrived here last evening, bringing Liverpool papers to the 15th ult. They are nine days later than by the previous arrivals, and afford the momentous intelligence of the sudden *death of Mr. Canning.*

It is long since we have presented our readers with foreign intelligence in any degree approaching in importance that which we this day publish. The death of the illustrious Premier of England is an incident, the effect of which will be felt not only in Europe, but in far distant regions; and in no country more than in this. To Great Britain this event is pregnant with incalculable consequences. It presents a state of things for which neither England nor the world was prepared. The storms with which this polished statesman had contended on his first introduction to power, had at length blown over. The menaces of a faction combining more real power, and a larger number of individuals, who had enjoyed for years an ascendancy in the aristocracy and influence and office of the government of England, than any party that had for years arrayed itself against the administration, had died away into thin air; and the Premier, after a struggle in which all his powers were called forth, stood triumphant over his enemies. For the conclusion of his brilliant career, heaven had ordained a happy period—when his fame seemed incapable of increase; yet might, in the vicissitudes of time, have known a diminution. It was a glorious end to him,—but a disastrous event to England. The London Press is loud and unanimous in its lamentation over his untimely decease; and, doubtless, it speaks the general sentiments of his countrymen. The King, in placing the formation of a new cabinet in the hands of Viscount Goderich, has shewn promptness and a consistent adherence to the policy of which Mr. Canning was the great originator and strenuous advocate. But that nobleman cannot fill the space in the political world which it was Mr. Canning's glory to have occupied. He may follow in the steps of the departed; but the giant stride and the commanding energy of his predecessor are beyond his reach. There is much discussion in the London papers upon the probable appointments to be made by the new minister. Indeed, the close of Mr. Canning's career, and the consequences of that event, entirely occupy the papers, to the exclusion of almost every other subject—and such, from necessity, will be the case with our extracts, which can embrace scarcely any other topic.

Mr. C's constitution, it is stated, was too delicate, and his disposition too restless to bear up against his constant "siege of troubles." He had been afflicted for several years with maladies showing a diseased state of the alimentary canal, and his habits of living were not calculated to counteract them. He caught a violent cold at the funeral of the Duke of York, which increased them; and his constitution, was "breaking up" when he was made Premier. He suffered most from the lumbago, and took another cold in returning from attending the King at Windsor on the 30th July, which brought on a fit of this disorder. Since he entered the Premiership, all his ailments have gone on increasing, until he was carried off by a confirmed, though lingering inflammation of the intestines. During the last stages of that extremely painful disease, he was only occasionally, and for a short time, delirious; nor did he at any time cry out in his agony, as has been reported. At long intervals he was perfectly sensible and composed; but little apprehension had he of his immediate danger.

"*Chiswick, August 8, four o'clock, A. M.*

"Mr. Canning expired this morning without pain at ten minutes before four o'clock."

The symptons of Mr. Canning's illness, towards 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, (Wednesday,) assumed a more decided crisis than hitherto, and it was ascertained that mortification had taken place in the region of the left side, which appeared greatly to extend. Notwithstanding some intervals of sleep which the right honourable gentleman had, his medical attendants perceived that he was gradually sinking under the effects of the malady, and towards the evening, the lassitude and weakness produced by the mortification, became more manifest, and Mr. Canning wandered occasionally in mind; but his powers altogether were gradually departing, and the extremities were weakening more and more, and losing all perceivable life and motion. About twelve o'clock last night, his approaching dissolution became so apparent that an express was sent to the King, at Windsor. Mr. Canning, during the early part of the night, had interviews with Mrs. Canning, his son and daughter; he had nearly lost the power of speech, but was in full possession of his faculties. The interview was extremely affecting.

It is stated, that Mr. Canning, in one of the intervals when pain was less acute, and he could address himself to those near him, expressed a fervent hope that his Majesty would adhere to the line of policy now adopted, and which has been found so advantageous and honourable to the couutry. Nothing authentic has transpired on this subject, but the statement is believed; and it is added, that special messengers were sent to the King at Windsor, to communicate the wishes of his noble-minded and talented Minister.—*Globe.*

Mr. Canning has left three children—two sons and a daughter, the Marchioness of Clanricarde. His eldest son is a captain in the Navy; his youngest, Charles, arrived from Yorkshire the night before last, whence he was summoned to attend the death bed of his illustrious father. He arrived in time to receive his farewell. Mr. Canning was in his 57th year.

Mr. Fox and Mr. Canning.—Some curious coincidences mark the latter days of Mr. Fox and Mr. Canning.

About the middle of June, 1806—a few months after having formed an Administration, of which he was the head—Mr. Fox made his last appearance in Parliament. In August he was with difficulty removed to the villa of the Duke of Devonshire, at Chiswick, where, after undergoing sundry operations, he soon afterwards breathed his last, aged 57 years and some months. He was buried in a vault in Westminster Abbey, near the remains of his great rival—Pitt.

At the latter end of June, 1827—also a few months after having been appointed to the head of the Administration—Mr. Canning made his last appearance in Parliament. Illness assuming a still more serious aspect, (he had not been well since the Duke of York's funeral, and his agitations were increased on becoming Premier)—Mr. Canning was invited by the Duke of Devonshire to reside at his fine villa, Chiswick, in the hope that change of air might renovate his health. He also there underwent several operations; but soon afterwards breathed his last—about Mr. Fox's age, dying it is mentioned, in the same room in which Mr. Fox expired. It is said, that Mr. Canning will be buried near the vaults of Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox—namely, in the aisle of Westminster Abbey, formed by the great western door.

Viscount Dudley and Ward ordered summonses to be issued for the assembling of a Cabinet Council.

Viscount Goderich left town about half past two o'clock, in his carriage and four, for the Royal Lodge in Windsor Park, to attend the King, having received his Majesty's commands for that purpose. The Right Hon. Sturges Bourne left town at the same time, having also received a communication from his Majesty to proceed to Windsor to attend his Majesty.

From the London Sun, August 11.

His Majesty's gracious choice of Lord Goderich as his first Minister has given great and general satisfaction. His Lordship is at present employed in making the arrangements consequent upon his elevation to the Premiership, but nothing is as yet definitively settled.

If his Lordship's talents are not of that exalted character which commands the universal suffrage of mankind, they are nevertheless, of a high class, and superior to those of most other men in public life. But Lord Goderich possesses other qualifications, which peculiarly and eminently fit him for the elevated station to which he has been called by his Sovereign. Of illustrious descent, distinguished for his high and honorable principles, his spotless integrity and gentlemanly manners, he enjoys the respect and regard of all; and, by a peculiar frankness and manliness of character, has excited in the mind of every one, entire confidence in his judgment, and a reliance in the rectitude of his intentions, well calculated to produce a favorable impression of each act of his life.

(*From the Courier of Friday.*)

The first step taken by his Majesty, after the death of Mr. Canning, may be regarded as eminent for its kindness to the memory of the deceased. We allude to his sending for Lord Goderich and Mr. Sturges Bourne, with a view to the new arrangement of the ministry; the former of them, that colleague whom Mr. Canning had placed next to himself, as leader in the House of Lords; the latter, the oldest personal friend of Mr. Canning in the cabinet.

It would not only be premature, however, but idle, to talk as yet of what may be the ultimate ministerial arrangements. Lord Goderich having received his Majesty's commands to form a cabinet, or, to speak with more precision, to supply the vacancies occasioned by the lamented death of Mr. Canning, the noble viscount is, of course, to be regarded as the individual who will be at the head of his Majesty's Government. Beyond this, no step has yet been taken; but one thing, we believe, is certain. There will be no change in the principles upon which Mr. Canning's government was established. A cabinet council was held at the Foreign Office, last night, which sat from nine o'clock till half past eleven, at which, we may presume, those general considerations only were discussed, which would necessarily precede any specific measures. A messenger was dispatched this morning, by Lord Goderich, to the King, communicating the result.

Liverpool, August 15.

On Friday last, all the vessels in the port, both English and foreign, hoisted their flags half-mast high, in consequence of the death of Mr. Canning. The flags on the Town-hall, the Parish Churches and the Theatre, were also hoisted half-staff high, and have continued flying ever since, out of respect for the memory of that distinguished and lamented statesman.

An express has arrived from Paris. The funds had slightly improved on Thursday. The death of Mr. Canning had excited a violent sensation in Paris, and great solicitude is expressed in the letters with regard to the effect that event was likely to have on the policy of our Cabinet. A large party in Paris would rejoice at seeing the Tories again in power; but the people generally look to a liberal system in England as their best protection.

It is not finally determined on what day this week Mr. Canning's funeral will take place; but it is probable it will take place on Thursday.—*Courier.*

By the aid of telegraphic communication, the death of Mr. Canning was known in Paris within ten hours after it occurred.

Portugal—It appears by the Lisbon Gazette, to the 30th ult. that there has been an extraordinary popular movement made at Lisbon, which continued through several days, but unattended by the violence which commonly attaches to tumultuous proceedings, where the mob attempt to act for themselves in opposition to the constituted authorities of a state.—On the 24th, in consequence of its being understood that Gen. Saldanha had been dismissed, strong symptoms of discontent were manifested by the populace. They, however, limited the expression of their feelings to shouts of "Long live the King, the Charter, and Gen. Saldanha!" They appear to have waited on the Minister of Marine, and also on the Minister of the Finances, evincing great enthusiasm in the cause of General Saldanha; but without creating any disorder beyond what has been described. They respectfully lamented that the Princess Regent had been misinformed with respect to the merits of the General, and called for his restoration to office. The Minister of Marine promised to forward their representations to the Infanta; and it seems to have been the prevailing opinion, that they would not be forwarded in vain. Such is stated to have been the belief on the 29th. The excitement, however, continued. On the preceding day the Conde da Ponte had been appointed Minister of War, and Secretary of State, ad interim.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Augu

In our last week's circular, we estim of Cotton in Liverpool, on the 1st inst. bags; it ought to have been 381,000 ba was the stock on the 1st of August last; appears, that the excess of stock over la ly 6,000 bags, whilst the importation sin up the 1st August, 1827, was 356,000, 343,000 during the same period of 182 port this week is 7,139; and the sales are all to the trade, without alteration in pri

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The death of Mr. Canning is an eve affect, more than that of any other living the destinies of Europe. He was a conc between the prejudices and opinions of deem whatever is right, and the lights ing into extremes on either side, he labo make these antagonist forces counterb other, and to throw their united weig scale of his country's power and honour and there is for a British Minister no hig a thorough Englishman in his views a wholly free from the contagion of cour macy, or the frippery, which so dazzle vated Lord Castlereagh, of a continent He loved England first and England alo should be mourned by the nation with grief.

Of these United States, however, he w but a friend—He undervalued our ch looked somewhat contemptuously upo and cheap government, while he could the adventurous spirit of our people, the gloriousness, when combined with reg —and especially upon the ocean, wh knowledged skill, the elements of ra that even England might seek in vain to or control.

Politically speaking, therefore, this no reason to mourn the death of Mr. C he was not a friend. As an accomplished a scholar of refined taste and knowl bove all, as a most exemplary man in all relations, Mr. Canning will be lamented his name has been heard.

Of Lord Goderich's power to sustain which a Canning staggered under, we doubt—and though the administration, as ing, may go through the summer, we meeting of Parliament must produce a ch J.

One Day Later.

An arrival at New York brings pa day later than the above. No new ticular interest.

The money market was calm, thing of interest later from the C A Congress was still talked of at which, if not carried into execut eventuate in an informal interview several of the Sovereigns.

Under the head of Constantinop 10, it appears from various circu that the Divan is already informed Courts of London, Paris and Pet will shortly take measures to enfor intervention.

FROM SPAIN.

Captain de la Roche, arrived in from Gibraltar, at Baltimore, has editors of the Gazette of that city, session of papers, from which it that the situation of Spain was very tranquil.

A few days before his sailing, Gazette,) an order had been receiv gesiras, to have a number of pers and in the neighbourhood immedia for an alleged revolutionary move was also reported that there was band of revolutionists in the mo near Malaga.

With regard to the situation of Sp French papers received by the Bay tain a number of letters and oth ments, which shew that a revol Spain is a very probable event. T and the Pope are at swords points tion to their respective prerogati the partisans of each are unyielding is but one of the ministers in w ding places confidence, and after ho audience with them, the King des them, with the exception of M. Col to a distance of 20 leagues, near which they are not suffered to sleep ter published in Galignani's Me says: "The news from Catalonia more and more alarming every day bands of Carlists augment greatly, Marquis de Campo Sangrado will self unable long to prevent a genera sion."

Mr. Kerheval arrived in this City turday last from Sweden, via Englan a treaty recently concluded at the C Stockholm, between the U. States King of Sweden and Norway, and patches from Mr. Gallatin. We hav stood that the new treaty is not a m val or continuation of former treat that it embraces the liberal principl vigation of which the first example ven during the present Administra the treaty with the Central Republ that it also places the navigation of nited States on the same footing w of Sweden and Norway in their inte with their colony of St. Bartholome in the intercourse between the co the United States.—*Nat. Int.*

Economy and Industry.—It was and *industry* that placed the poor b boy, *Franklin*, at the table of Kin rendered his name illustrious thro the earth, as the *Friend and Patron kind!* He who possesses either of th never be poor; he who possesses the must inevitably be rich and honore your economy be abstract and ratio *comparative*, when opposed by othe digality.

Good Resolution.—At a meeting friends of Gen. Jackson, held at M ville, in Northumberland Co. Ky. lowing resolution was unanimously ed.

"*Resolved*, That we will through the w test for the Presidential Chair, disappro vulgar, harsh and unbecoming epithets, or used, either in relation to our candidate or didate of the administration party—believ such things tend to inflame the public m cessarily—and have an injurious effect morals of our country." Very good, if su

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JEFFERSON'S OPINIONS.

The following extracts of a letter from Mr. Jefferson to Governor Giles, published by the latter gentleman in last Enquirer:

Monticello, Dec. 26, 1825.

EXTRACT.

"I see as you do and with the deepest affliction the rapid strides with which the federal branch of government, is advancing towards the usurpation of all the rights reserved to the states, and to the people: that all powers foreign and domestic, given in itself, of all powers foreign and domestic, given in itself, of all powers foreign and domestic, given in itself, of

POETRY.

The following verses are taken from the London Sun. They are surpassingly delicate and beautiful. They are printed without a name, but the poet that could imagine any thing so gentle, tender, and imaginative, must own a station amongst the highest of his order.—*N. Y. Enquirer.*

Not her's the look, nor her's the eye
Of cold unmeaning apathy;
It was not the flash of the flinty stone,
That is stubborn to strike and instant gone;
Nor like the Borealis light
That satiates not, but mocks the sight;
Nor like the Meteor's subtle ray,
That lures us on but to betray;
Nor like the beams of the lurid Sun
Ere the fiery part of his race is run,
To which though we bow with homage down,
No mortal eye dare look upon;
'Twas more like the flame of the glow-worms light,
So faintly pure, so meekly bright,
That hides it in its mossy cover
Till the noise of the giddy world is over;
But though so faint its timid ray
We pass it in the garish day,
Who does not love it in the evening bower,
When it lights up the thought of the pensive hour?

I knew her worth, and I loved her well,
Oh, how much better than words can tell!
Yet I knew not I loved her so well, before
The hour was come I could love her no more;
It was like the dream of the feverish night;
But where is the joy of the morning light?
No morning breaks to give the lie,
To the dismally dark reality.
Oh! it is almost sweet to bend
O'er the silent couch of a dying friend,
Yet sweeter when that sacred tie
Was knit in earliest infancy;
When you know that the spirit that wings its way
Is hastening fast to the realms of day,
To feel the grasp of the chilly fingers,
Where the pulse of life reluctant lingers,
Beating faint and wearily,
Like the timeless plash of the sullen sea,
When evening creeps o'er the slumbering ocean,
Wearied and faint with his endless motion.

It seem'd as the angels that dwell on high
Were stung with a holy jealousy,
And they envied, that one so good and so fair,
Should be lingering longer with mortals here;
And they proffered their plea before the throne,
And they claimed the virgin as their own;
For she smil'd at its cares, and look'd grave on its mirth,
And seemed to have little to do with earth;
And they led her up through the gates of bliss,
And the passport there was an angel's kiss;
And they opened the book, but her leaf was fair,
There was not a sin on record there.

From the Belfast Whig.

A SMILE—A TEAR.

Upon the heart while Pleasure beams,
And Fancy's visions glow,
In spite of all their fairy dreams
A tear will frequent flow;
Oh, do not mourn a drop so sweet!
It only makes our bliss complete,
By tempering joy with woe.

And still when darkening care enshrouds,
A smile of hope will play,
Like gleam, that, bursting through the clouds,
Illumes a wintry day;
Oh cherish it! for it is given
As promise of a brighter heaven,
Where clouds can never stay.

Then, ever let the tear—the smile,
Be to our bosoms dear;
Grief, shall the beam of light beguile—
Too boisterous joy, the tear;
And, tempered thus, the heart shall know
A milder and a softer woe,
And hopes less insincere.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration upon the Estate of John Armstrong, dec., at the County Court of Cumberland, September term, 1827, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time required by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. Persons indebted to said estate are also required to make immediate payment.

FARQUH'D C. ARMSTRONG, *Adm'r.*

September 10, 1827.

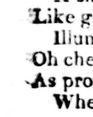
Further Notice.

I WILL expose to Public Sale, on Wednesday, the 10th day of October next, at the late residence of John Armstrong, dec., the following *NEGROES*, viz. Carey, Hannah, Daniel, and Joseph, and all the personal property of said dec., consisting of some very valuable Horses, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, on a credit of six months for all sums exceeding five dollars; bond and approved securities will be required of the purchasers before the property will be delivered.

FARQUH'D C. ARMSTRONG, *Adm'r.*

September 10, 1827. 36-3t.

Notice.



The STORES and Lumber HOUSES belonging to the Estate of *Robert Halliday* are for rent, from the 1st of October next. If not rented privately before the 28th instant, they will be offered to the highest bidder, at Auction, on that day, for one year. Apply to Mr. JAMES BAKER.

Further Notice.

I SHALL attend in Fayetteville, during the December Term of Cumberland County Court; and request of all those indebted to me to pay attention to this notice. In all cases where the money cannot be paid, new bonds will be required, with sufficient security. And if not punctually attended to, suits will be instituted without further notice.

DAVID HALLIDAY, *Guardian*
Of the Heirs of Robt. Halliday.

Fayetteville, Sept. 3, 1827. 35-3w.

Attention!

On THURSDAY, 25th OCTOBER, NEXT,

WILL be sold at Auction, without reserve, by the Subscribers, at their Auction Store, the entire and valuable *STOCK OF GOODS*, of H. Bradford & Co., consisting of a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, selected with care in New York, and calculated for the trade of this State, and in addition, Hats, Straw and Leghorn Bonnets, with white and coloured *DOMESTIC GOODS*, worthy the attention of Country Merchants, as the terms will be on a liberal credit, made known on day of sale.

At the same time, a large and general assortment of *GROCERIES*, such as loaf and brown Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Brandy, Rum, and Gin, Malaga and Teneriffe Wine, Molasses, Pepper, Ginger, Spice and Salts, also 10 boxes Cotton Cards.

WILLKINGS & CO., *Auctioneers.*

Fayetteville, N. C., September 3, 1827. 35tf.

Horne's Introduction

TO the critical study and knowledge of the Holy Scriptures. One copy of this celebrated work may be had at this Office, at the subscription price, if early application be made.

$10 Reward.

A Servant of mine called *LYDIA*, ranaway from my plantation on Rocky Point, in New Hanover county, some time ago. She formerly belonged to Mr. Lallerstedt, who lived on the No. West, below Fayetteville, and is well known on that river. I will give $10 for putting her in any jail, and giving me notice thereof, or $10 and expenses for delivering her at my plantation.

C. WALKER.

September 3, 1827. 35-3w.

Medical Notice.

DOCTORS *David O. La Rue* and *James T. Gilliam* having entered into a copartnership under the firm of *La Rue & Gilliam*, offer to the inhabitants of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, their services as Physicians and Surgeons. Unless professionally engaged, they may at all times be found at their office in Bow-street, well known as the old Post Office, and opposite to the office of Doct. Benjamin Robinson.

Fayetteville, July 5th, 1827.—27tf.

Doct. J. T. Gilliam

Begs leave to return his acknowledgments to the public, for the liberal share of patronage he has received, and in connecting himself with a Physician of acknowledged worth, talents, learning, and skill, he feels a large increase of confidence in again tendering his professional services to the community.

Removal.

YATES & McINTYRE respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, who have bestowed such a liberal share of patronage on their Offices, that they have removed the one in this town to the North East Corner of Market Square, adjoining Mrs. Shackelford's Millinery Store, where, as usual, customers will be promptly attended to.

Fayetteville, August 30.

To Rent,

The Dwelling &c. adjoining the residence of the Subscriber, Rowan street—this Street, as regards health and pleasantness of situation is acknowledged one of the most eligible in town. For terms apply to

L. FITZHARRIS
Agent for Mary B. Tams.

August 22, 1827. 33tf.

Boots and Shoes.

THE subscriber has just received, in addition to his former stock, *Seventy five Packages* of Boots and Shoes, which he offers at wholesale or retail, at reduced prices for cash.

H. G. NELSON.

N. B. Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and Pumps made to measure, as usual, in the first style, at short notice.

October 25. 90tf.

Spring Goods.

THE subscriber announces to the public, that he has received his *Spring Supply*, consisting of a variety of *BRITISH, FRENCH, & AMERICAN GOODS, newest style.* They have been bought at the New York auctions, a considerable part at the original package sales, and will be sold, either by wholesale or retail, at very low prices for cash.—Merchants from the country will do well to call and examine for themselves. His assortment consists in part of the following, viz:

Extra super Blue and black *CLOTHS*
Super blue, black, olive, bottle green, mixed and drab do.
Union mixtures, cassinetts and sattinetts
Black Lastings, circassians and bombazettes
Super white Flannels, paddings, &c.
Grecian stripes, granderills, and cotton florentines
White and brown drillings and white Jeans
Yellow Nankins, brown linens, &c.
Superb merino square and long shawls
Cashmere shawls and hdkfs.
Green and crimson moreens and rattinets
Super and low priced black worsted hose
White & col'd cotton hose, & thread half hose
Extra rich toilinet, swansdown & Marseilles vesting,
Super and low priced 6-4 cambrics
Satin stripe white and col'd do
New style 3-4 4-4 and 5-4 cambric ginghams
Rich seeded, crossbarred, and stripe muslins
Extra super 5-4 and 3-4 cambric dimity
Do 5-4 plain and figured Jaconets
Super 6-4 figured and plain book muslins
Super and low priced mull do.
Plain and figured Swiss do.
Swiss points, capes and tippets
French wrought white robes.
Super sea island and low priced shirtings
5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
American blue plaids and apron checks
Washington and linen bed ticks
Fancy new style, figured, plaided, and shaded cambric prints, a variety
Rich 4-4 Swiss prints
Rich 4-4 and 3-4 furniture chintz
6-4 pavilion gauze, for mosquito nets
Real Russia and imitation sheetings
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens
Silks—Black Nankin crape robes
Plain black satin and taffeta
Rick black figured Gros-de-naps
Double chained black Levantines
Black sinchews and sarsnets
Superior new style Florentine vestings
Rich ombre and figured Gros-dete
Superior Batteste dresses, variety of shades & colors
Rich white and blue Barege
Black and green French crape
Black gauzes, a variety—green do.
Black and white silk hose, and gloves
Rich figured and plaid barege hdkfs.
White and green gauze veils
Gauze robes, various colors
Black Barcelona Hdkfs. Fancy plaid silk do
Bandanna and flag hdkfs.
New style gauze, wove, and embossed Ribbons
Taffeta ribbons, all colors. Watch and belt do.
Black and blue sewing silks
Wide and narrow bobbinet laces
Thread and gimp laces. Long Lawns
Bobbinet lace shawls and tippets
Thread cambrics and thread cambric hdkfs.
8-4 & 10-4 table diapers. Bird eye and Russia do
Brown cambric and bonnet bows
Dark and pink colored cambric
Holland, sail duck and buckram
Osnaburgs and brown towellings
White and printed bed spreads
Chintz shawls and hdkfs.
Black tabby velvet and velvet ribbons
Black ostrich feathers. Leghorn and straw bonnets
Bandboxes, wreathes and flowers
Ladies prunel and morocco shoes
Long and short white kid gloves
Colored and black horse skin do
Men's fashionable white and black Hats
Phosphorus pocket lights
Cotton balls and patent thread
Transparent and Windsor soap
Seidlitz & soda powders. Best Tea, in fancy boxes
Fancy pen-knives, scissors, pins, &c.
Scotch and Maccaboy snuff
Indelible Ink, pomatum and perfumery
Paper hanging and bordering
Paste Board and Millinet

JOHN McARN.

Fayetteville, May 24, 1827.

BLANKS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Neatly printed and for sale at this Office.

Music, French, Drawing and Painting on Velvet.

MRS. *BEZE PERRY* informs her friends, and the public generally, that having returned from Columbia, South Carolina, and settled herself again here, she will, on the 16th of this month, open a school for Young Ladies, to teach them Music, French, Drawing and Painting on paper, also painting on velvet.

The classes in French and Drawing will be each, three times a week, from 12 o'clock till half past 1.

Music Lessons three times a week, three quarters of an hour each lesson, and at such hour as will suit young ladies.

TERMS.

Music, three lessons pr. week, per quarter,		$15
Drawing and Painting on velvet	per do.	10
French	per do.	10

Fayetteville, 12th July, 1827. 27tf.

For Sale,

AT THE AUCTION STORE OF THE SUBSCRIBER,
Green Street.

2 PIPES French Brandy, (old)
10 qr. casks Muskat Wine
15 qr. and half qr. casks Malaga and Sher. Wine,
15 qr. chests of Tea, imported in April last,
Lemon Syrup and Lemon Juice in bottles and gallon demijohns, fresh and superior,
8 year old Wine, in bottles,
2 pipes Shrub,
10 doz Cordial, G. Bocciardi's make
Loaf and lump Sugar,
Brown do. in hogsheads.

All of which will be sold on moderate terms, for cash or negotiable notes at any of the banks.

L. FITZHARRIS.

July 18, 1827. 28tf.

New Firm.

THE Subscribers having entered into copartnership under the firm of *Whitehead & Fuller*, offer for sale at their Store in the Brick Row, a few doors west of Hall & Johnson's, the following *GOODS*,

45 bags Coffee,
4 hhds and 30 bbls Sugar,
12 hhds Molasses,
4000 lbs Castings,
25 bbls apple Brandy,
25 do country Whiskey,
15 do N. E. Rum,
20 kegs cut Nails,
1300 bushels Salt,

Iron assorted German and blistered Steel, Trace Chains, Sad Irons, Wagon Boxes, Shot, Lead, Powder, Loaf and lump Sugar, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Corn, Bacon, Lard, Flour, manufactured Tobacco, Shoe Thread, together with other articles in the Grocery line.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD,
THOMAS FULLER.

Will receive Cotton on storage, attend to the sale and delivery of it on the most favorable terms. Their Warehouse is so situated as to be in little or no danger from fire. *July* 5.

Just landing

From on board boat *Despatch* from Wilmington:

10 Bbls. loaf Sugar,
30 Bags prime green Coffee,
12 Boxes and cattys imperial and gunpowder Teas, latest importations,
1 Ceroon Bengal Indigo,
12 Qr. casks sweet Malaga Wine,
1 Hhd. Copperas,
6 Kegs ground Ginger,
1 Bbl. Philadelphia Starch,
½ Pipe old Port Wine,
20 Bbls. American Gin,
2 Pipes Cogniac Brandy,
1 Hamper wine Bottles,
1 Bag velvet Corks, and for sale by

HORTONS & HUTTON.

On Consignment,
4 Boxes fur Hats. *August* 16.

Porter, Ale, and Cider,

OF the very best quality, for sale at the Lafayette Hotel, either by the barrel or bottle.

July 19. 28tf.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to Mr. Charles Stuart, by note or account, are requested to come forward and settle the same *immediately*, with Mr. John A. Matthews, who is duly authorized to collect and receipt for all moneys due the said C. Stuart,

H. A. DONALDSON, *Trustee.*

March 1. 8-tf.

Removal.

WM. L. HAWLEY has removed from his former stand in Market Square, to the Store lately occupied by Mr. William E. Troy, two doors east of the Town House, where he will constantly keep a supply of first quality *CALF SKINS*, and will receive orders for Mens' and Ladies' fine *BOOTS & SHOES*, made to measure, and warranted of the best workmanship.

He has also just received an extensive addition to his stock of Shoes, making the assortment complete.

Also, sides Sole Leather,
Wax'd and grain Upper Leather,
Lining and Binding Skins,
a quantity of Shoe Thread, best Awl Blades, Shoe Tacks, Russia bristles, shoe Punches, heel Ball, Brads, &c. &c. August 9, 1827.

Tan Yard.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he purchased (twelve months since) the *TAN YARD* formerly conducted by Wm. Cameron. He has made many improvements, and has it under the management of the most experienced Workmen from the North. He is now ready to receive orders for all kinds of *LEATHER*, and has on hand, to dispose of on the most reasonable terms:

300 Sides Sole Leather at the reduced price of - - - 25 Cts. per lb.
200 do Black Harness do. 30 do do.
200 do Russet do do. 30 do do.
200 do Skirting do do. 30 do do.
500 do Wax and Grained Upper,
Kip, Calf, Sheep and Deer Skins, &c.

ALSO,

Wool and Hair for *Plastering*,
Cash paid for Dry and Green *Hides*.

H. G. NELSON.

Fayetteville, December 13. 97-tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1827.

JOHN BRITT, vs. SARAH COX. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

IN this case it is ORDERED by the Court, that publication be made in the *Carolina Observer* printed at Fayetteville, for six months, that the defendant appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment will be entered *pro confesso* against her. A true copy from the minutes.

ARCH'D McQUEEN, *C. S. C.*

Militia Captain's Executions

For sale at this Office.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of *H. Bradford & Co.*, of Fayetteville, are requested to settle the same with Mr. John Lippitt, who is duly authorized to receive the same and grant discharges.

H. BRADFORD & CO.
By WM. BRADFORD, *Surviving Partner.*

Fayetteville, July 7, 1827. 27tf.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, four or five weeks since, a dark mulatto Man named CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826; he has wrought with our Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Meville's Creek, Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washington, on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he may have joined some runaways belonging either to Sampson or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to us, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.

C. & P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19-tf.

R. T. Goodwin

HAS just received a fresh supply of *DRUGS AND MEDICINES*, which he offers for sale wholesale and retail, cheap for cash, or approved credit,

Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

☞ Prescribed Medicines carefully and neatly put up.

June 7. 22tf.

Lafayette Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE public are respectfully informed, that in consequence of the recent death of Mr. Clement Tracy, the subscriber, who has been employed in the management of the Lafayette Hotel, has assumed the superintendence of it.

This new and spacious building (which has been purposely erected at great expense, for a Hotel) is now in complete order for the reception and accommodation of

Travellers and Boarders.

Besides the advantage of a number of Rooms with *single Beds, Fire places and Bells*, the Hotel contains several *handsome Drawing Rooms and Apartments*, particularly suited for the private accommodation of *TRAVELLING FAMILIES.* Boarders with or without lodging can be accommodated.

THE FURNITURE and BEDDING are of the best quality and entirely new, and each Bed is supplied with a Moscheto Net. BATHING ROOMS are attached to the House, supplied with water from the Haymount Aqueduct. The BAR is richly supplied with a variety of the *choicest Liquors*, recently selected for it in the Northern Cities, by an experienced judge. LARGE STABLES are conveniently placed in the rear.

The Subscriber is determined to conduct the House in the most genteel manner; and no efforts shall be spared to render it every way worthy of a continuation of the patronage it has received.

WM. TRACY.

October 25. 90tf.

The Subscribers

HAVE in part received their Spring supply of *GROCERIES*, the whole of which is expected to arrive during the present week, when they will be able to offer as choice an assortment of Groceries and on as good terms as ever offered in this market. Their Stock will consist in part of the following articles, viz.

100 Bbls Philadelphia Whiskey,
151 do Apple Brandy,
30 do country Gin,
10 do N. E. Rum,
4 Hhds Jamaica Spirits,
6 Pipes Cogniac Brandy, a superior article (Seignette & Duray brands)
4 do old Schedam Gin, high flavor,
2 Hhds W. I. Rum,
10 half quarter casks Teneriffe
10 do do do Sherry
4 do do do dry Malaga
6 do do do Cette
1 do do do L. P. Teneriffe } WINES.
1 pipe Pico Madeira
½ do old do
½ do Corsica
75 bags Coffee,
3000 lbs loaf and lump Sugars,
20 hhds St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. Sugars,
1 case Imperial
1 do Cannister Gunpowder } TEAS,
5 kegs 2000lbs Shot,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, with a great variety of other articles in their line.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

May 17, 1827. 19 tf.

For sale by Willkings & Co.

75 Casks Lime,
34 bbls Cider Brandy,
32 do Whiskey,
50 do Sugar,
10 Hhds. do.

May 10. 18tf.

C. & P. MALLETT

HAVE NOW ON HAND, AND FOR SALE:

15 Tons Swedes IRON, assorted
German, Cast, English, and American Steel,
CASTINGS, consisting of Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Spiders, Tea Kettles, and Wagon Boxes; Cut Nails,

Together with their usual supply of

GROCERIES, WINES, and LIQUORS, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, and CUTLERY, which, with a large and general assortment of CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE, makes their stock unusually complete.

☞ Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine. Country Produce at full market prices will be received in payment.

ON HAND,

12 Hhds. Molasses,
1200 gallons Whiskey, and
800 do Apple Brandy.

Fayetteville, Dec. 5.

Coach Making.

HAVING taken the Shop formerly occupied by Jacob Allen, next door to the Post Office, on Bow street, I intend carrying on the *Coach and Gig Making and Repairing.* ☞Orders will be promptly attended to and work executed with neatness and despatch. ZECHARIAH THIGPEN.

Fayetteville, April 26. 16tf.

☞One elegant Stick Gig for sale cheap for cash.

Insurance against Fire.

HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,

INSURES Houses and other buildings, and property contained in them, against loss and damage by fire; also, merchandise and other property against the hazards of inland navigation.

Capital $00,000 Dollars.

Insurance made on application to

C. T. HAIGH,
Agent of the Company, Fayetteville.

Notice.

BY virtue of the power vested in me by the Will and Testament of Duncan McRae, late of Richmond County, deceased, I will expose to Sale to the highest bidder, on Friday, the 3d day of August next, at the house of Dugald Johnson, on Nicholson's Creek, Cumberland County, the following tracts of LAND, lying and being in the county of Cumberland, all of which being within 7 miles from the Turnpike Bridge, on the Yadkin road, viz:

60 acres South West side of Nicholson's Creek, on the Yadkin road, joining James McRae and Angus Ray's land.

50 do. on Nicholson's Creek, joining Angus Ray's land.

100 do. north side of the Yadkin road, joining ——

50 do. on the West side of Cross Creek, joining Monroe's land.

100 do. on the North side of Jacob Thune's land, joining ——

50 do on Dry Branch, joining Thune's land.

50 do on the head of Gut branch, joining Peterson's land.

561 do on both sides of Flat creek, joining Monroe's lands.

Many of the above tracts are truly valuable, the last of which is an excellent Mill Seat, on a never failing stream, and an inexhaustable quantity of good saw mill pine Timber, and to add to the convenience of the situation, it is within a short distance of Little river, on which lumber may be rafted to Cape Fear. Persons wishing further information may apply to Dugald Johnson, Esq., who resides in the neighbourhood and is well acquainted with the above tracts. Terms (which will be accommodating) will be made known on the day of sale.

D. McRAE,
Surviving executor.

Near Laurel Hill, N. C., June 7, 1827.

POSTPONEMENT.

☞ The sale of the above LAND is postponed to the *First Monday in October* next.

D. McLAURIN,

August 16.

Just Received

AND for sale by Hortons & Hutton, BACON—prime. [June

A Wall *PEW* in the Episcopal Church below. WILLIAMS

May 17.

THE NORFOLK & FAYETTE Line of Stages,

IS now running three times per week from Fayetteville every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 5 o'clock A. M., and arriving at Norfolk every Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday afternoon, for the Steam Boats.

Returning, leaves Norfolk every Monday, Tuesday, and Friday; and arrives at Fayetteville every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

The Stage arrives at its stand each night at 4 or 5 or 9 o'clock, and departs at 4 or 5 in the morning, so that passengers are not deprived of sleep.

The Baltimore and New York Lines of Steam Boats leave Norfolk immediately on the arrival of the Stages, by which regular *fire day* is saved over the last Summer's arrangement. The Boats for Washington, Richmond, and Petersburg leave Norfolk as heretofore.

The great expedition on this route, the ease and comfort of travelling, and the reduction of prices, will, we hope, ensure a portion of the public patronage.

THE PROPRIETORS.

May 1827.

Sunday Schools.

THE Managers of the "American Sunday School Union" have committed to the agency of the Subscriber, a depository of Books in Fayetteville, which Books will be sold to *any* Sunday School Society at the Philadelphia prices, and to *auxiliary* to the American, at a discount of 20 cent.

The facility afforded by this depository in procuring suitable books at the lowest rates, will be duly appreciated, give a fresh impulse to the Sabbath School cause throughout our State. All Societies auxiliary to the American Institution at Philadelphia, for this object, would find it their interest to become auxiliary to the American Institution at Philadelphia. For, while the only fee requisite for such auxiliary is *Three Dollars*, the discount allowed, would, in the end, create a considerable saving. But the chief benefit of such a connexion has its foundation in Christian benevolence—in union of effort in a good cause. The auxiliary throws its limited experience and knowledge into the common stock, and receives the general mass of experiments and results, with much light and help.

The mighty work of restraining Sabbath breaking, of reclaiming idle and dissolute youth, and of training them, by means of Sunday Schools, in the love of literature, morality and religion, is going on with rapid march throughout all christendom, and is earnestly recommended to the people of this State and neighbourhood in our State, to avail themselves of this great moral influence. The depository is at the Post Office, where all applications for books will be punctually attended to.

JOHN McARN.

Fayetteville, May 31, 1827.

All Editors of papers in the State who feel an interest in this subject, are requested to give the above an insertion in their papers.

Leather.

THE Subscribers will keep a constant supply of the following kinds of *LEATHER*, which they will sell low for cash, viz.

Skirting, first quality,
Harness and bridle Leather,
Padding and facing Skins,
Binding and lining do.
Calf and kip do.
Wax and grain upper,
Buff horse hides,
Sole Leather of different kinds,
Hog skins, &c. &c. &c.

WILLIAMS &

January 10, 1827.

The U. S. Review & Literary Gazette.

No. IX.—AUGUST, 1827.

Published by Bowles & Dearborn, Boston, G. & C. Carvill, New York.

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Review.—The Novels of Charles Brockden Brown; Porter on Rhetorical Delivery; Noyes's New Version of Job; America; Elliott's Address; Letters on Clerical Manners and Habits.

Original Poetry.—The disinterred Warrior; Traveller's Return; Translation of a Scene in Miller's Tragedy of "Maria Stuart."

Critical Notices.—Hints on early Education; Elements of Intellectual Philosophy; Selections from Ovid; Worthington's History of Dedham; Sermons on Intemperance.

New Publications, &c.

The U. S Review & Literary Gazette is published every month. Each number contains 80 pages octavo, making two volumes a year of 480 pages each. The annual subscription price is *five dollars*, and comes due on the first day of January.